

# Comparison of the Use of the Future Participle in the works of Pliny and Juvenal

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Comparison of the use of  
the Future participle in  
the works of Pliny and  
Juvenal.

1. Comparison of the Use of the Future  
Participle in the Works of Pliny  
and Juvenal.

The predominant use of the  
future participle in classical Latin  
is in the periphrastic conjugation in  
combination with the verb sum.  
Pliny gives the use legimus to  
expand. He uses it as an adjective  
phrase, the use that became  
common in the post-Augustan  
Latin.

The logic of the evolution  
does not seem obscure. In English,  
at least, the periphrastic, "I am  
about to do" may infer a variety of  
motives. "I am about to do - because  
I am compelled - because I wish -  
because I am able -"

The aim of this paper is  
to show the development of the  
future participle in late Latin, and  
to ascertain if the departmental  
influence had any visible mark on  
its use in Pliny and Juvenal.

Since the two writers are contemporaries  
the general use is the same.

However satire is much more  
restricted in its range of subject matter

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2.

There is a collection of letters, and in like degree, other things being equal, the vocabulary of the satire is limited. That is, a man of whatever degree of proficiency in varying his choice of words is bound to use fewer words in writing satire, than he or another man of the same attainments, would be in writing a collection of letters. Satire is confined to one set of subjects; a letter may touch upon any subjects and is limited only by the writer's knowledge.

In the case of Juvenal and Phineas the difference in amount of their writings accounts for the seeming overbalance in number of future participles.

There are 109 future participles of Juvenal's text and 298 pages of Phineas. Taking in to consideration the difference of margin, the extent of Phineas's writing is nearly four times that of Juvenal. But results may be shown best by a direct comparison of the two authors.



Historia.

## Juvenal

- III. 72: *Forturi*  
VI. 556: *Forturi* (sub.)  
VII. 75: *Fortura*  
XIV. 59: *Forturo* (abl. abs.)  
 4

- (Used substantively)  
 Ep. 1. 5. 16: *Fortura* ✓  
 " III. 20. 9: *Forturis*  
 " VI. 5. 2: *Forturum*  
 " VII. 27. 2: *Forturorum*  
 " VII. 27. 3: *Fortura*  
 " VIII. 2. 7: *Forturum*  
 " VIII. 14. 1: *Forturum*  
 " IX. 13. 11: *Forturorum*  
 " Traj. 27. 11: *Forturum*

- (Used adjectively)  
 Ep. III. 18. 2: *Forturi*  
 " VIII. 6. 14: *Forturis*  
 " IX. 3. 1: *Fortura*  
 " IX. 13. 10: *Forturis*  
Pan. 20. 22: *Forturum*  
 " 20. 32: *Forturi*  
 " 26. 32: *Forturis*  
 " 53. 36: *Forturis*  
 " 59. 8: *Forturis*  
 " 73. 23: *Forturis*  
 " 81. 31: *Forturi*  
 20

4  
Purpose: Journal.

VII. 116: *dicturus*  
VIII. 130: *raptura*

2

7  
Action: I. 34: *rapturus*  
I. 70: *porreptura*  
IV. 50: *dybitatur*  
IV. 88: *locuturi*  
IX. 148: *dicturus*  
V. 32: *missurus*  
VI. 313: *visurus*  
VII. 133: *impturus*  
XIV. 49: *peccaturus*  
XVI. 28: *lensaturus*

10

Phing

Ep. III. 4. 2: *inchoaturus*  
" " " " : *quatur*  
" V. 9. 1: *auditurus*  
" VI. 16. 9: *laturus*  
" VI. 20. 4: *excitaturus*  
" VI. 31. 9: *auditurus*  
" VII. 4. 4: *dormiturus*  
" Traj. 34. 6: *dispecturum*  
" " 63. 1: *petitura*  
" " 81. 4: *cogniturus*  
" Pan. 52. 36: *adoraturus*  
" 52. 32: *ulationi*

12

Ep. I. 5. 10: *facturus*  
" II. 1. 5: *acturus*  
" II. 11. 14: *dicturo*  
" III. 1. 11: *ingressurus*  
" III. 21. 6: *claturus*  
" IV. 1. 2: *festinaturus*  
" V. 9. 5: *deliberaturus*  
" V. 9. 6: *initurus*  
" V. 12. 1: *visitaturus*  
" VI. 2. 3: *auditurus*  
" VI. 5. 7: *irragatur*  
" VI. 8. 3: *inituri*  
" VI. 15. 4: *visitaturus*  
" VI. 20. 20: *scripturus*  
" VI. 31. 4: *petituro*

5.

## Journal

Phiny

Ep. VI. 32. 2: collaturus  
 " VII. 19. 5: scripturo  
 " VII. 25. 1: dicturi, lecturi.  
 " VII. 25. 4: locuturus  
 " VII. 33. 4: vacaturus  
 " VIII. 6. 12: obsecruri  
 " VIII. 14. 5: petitori  
 " VIII. 14. 14: dissenari  
 " VIII. 20. 1: visuri  
 " VIII. 21. 3: recitaturus  
 " IX. 33. 1: scripturus  
 " IX. 34. 1: recitaturus  
 " Gay. 58. 1: incipiturnus  
 " " 81. 1: epiturnus  
 Pan. 2. 20: dicturi  
 " 3. 36: acturus  
 " 4. 11: intercessurus  
 " 5. 11: imperaturus  
 " 7. 27: transmissurus  
 " 20. 30: additurus  
 " 23. 14: prolaturus  
 " 26. 8: nunturus  
 " 38. 4: adoptaturus  
 " 65. 38: abiturus  
 " 77. 12: facturus  
 " " 2 accepturus



6. Juvenal  
 capability: VI. 428: facturus  
X. 144: phaleris  
XI. 95: factura 3

Destiny: I. 18 periturae  
IV. 10. subitura  
VI. 39: cariturnus  
VI. 44: perituri  
VI. 435: periturae  
VI. 605: laturos  
IX. 58: victus  
X. 49: clatus  
X. 81: perituros  
XI. 13: casurus  
XI. 17: perituram  
XI. 107: perituro  
XIV. 314: passurus 13

Phinif  
 Ep. V. 21. 4: consecutus  
 " Traj. 87.3: suffectum  
Pan. 73.22: desponsus 3

Ep I. 12.8: moriturnus  
 " IV. 16.2: viturnus  
 " IV. 16.2: manum  
 " VII. 2.1: perituri  
 " VII. 8.2: percepturus  
 " VII. 18.2: clatus  
 " VII. 19.4: vicinis  
 " VII. 19.8: vitura  
 " VII. 26.2: uliturnus  
 " VII. 27.14: futurus  
 " VIII. 3.3: placitum  
 " IX. 19.31: vituri  
Pan. 7. 25: imperaturn  
 " 26. 16: clatus  
 " 29. 32: periturae  
 " 30. 4: cessura  
 " 48. 7: adituri  
 " 54. 24: messuras 18

7.  
Tendency:

Journal

X. 8: nocturna  
XII. 56: factura  
XIV. 2: habeturam

3

Phry

Ep. I. 18. 2: eventura  
" III. 3. 6: profuturum  
" IX. 3. 1: mayoral  
" Raj. 4. 1. 1: habitura

4

In both authors two future participles show the use of two forces; in Journal, that of mixed intention and destiny; in Phry, one of mixed intention and destiny, one of mixed intention and capability.

Journal

I. 44: dicturus  
XI. 8: scripturus

2

Phry

Ep. IV. 12. 2: dicturus  
(intention & destiny)  
" VIII. 10. 2: additurus  
(intention & capability)

2

From the foregoing list the following statistics have been compiled:

	Journal, 37.	Phineas, 101.
Adjectives	4	20
Purpose	2	12
Intention	10	42
Capability	3	3
Electing	13	18
Another	3	4
Mixed	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	37	101

It will be seen equally well in other authors that these uses of the future participle show certain natural laws, "the principles of syntax."

The adjective form is seldom dependent upon the meaning of the verb, but is given to it by the context. Participium standing alone expresses nothing but simple futurity. With the aid of the context it may have an additional concept of destiny or tendency or any other of the forces of a future participle.

Participles expressing intention are used of sentient beings acting of their own free will, and hence embrace the largest number of verbs and give the most frequent examples.

Participles of destiny are, through



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their infrequent nature, used in the following circumstances: (1) of non-sentient beings, which being devoid of will power, are necessarily under the domain of destiny; or (2) of sentient beings under the power of passions will be engaged in acts beyond their control. In the expression of capability and tendency the natural laws are still felt. That is capability in an animate being is tendency in an inanimate being.

Logically and psychologically there is no difference between participles expressing intention and those expressing purpose after verbs of motion. However syntactically the former are attributive while the latter are predicated, and historically the future participle after verbs of motion is prior to its use as a verbal adjective. The purpose use is found in Cicero, but Livy, who wrote some fifty years later, is the first to use it in the manner under discussion in this paper.

As to departmental divergences and similarities in general and finally in the use of the future participle: taking up the classifications in their order as given above, the following comparisons are drawn: In proportion to the amount of their writings Juvenal uses practically the same number

of participles as pure adjectives as *Phing*.  
*Juvenal* uses *venturus* only, in an absolute  
 absolute construction. The absolute absolute  
 with a future participle is very unusual.  
*Phing* uses rather the word for the  
 construction.

In the expression of purpose *Phing*  
 exceeds the instances in *Juvenal*. *Juvenal*  
 uses it but twice, both can be determined  
 in regard to the departmental influence  
 on this usage. The same word is used  
 twice (*ambituous* Ep. I. 9. 1. and Ep. VI. 31. 9.)  
 in the twelve examples from *Phing*, but  
 the other instances have no connecting  
 link, other than similarity of usage.

In expression of intention *Juvenal* has  
 in proportion fewer instances, but a wider  
 range of verbs. In *Juvenal* the participle  
 is in the first person, while in *Phing* a rather  
 small number of those expressing intention  
 are in the first person. In satire the personal  
 element is assured, while in epistolary  
 composition the personality of the writer is  
 the most conspicuous characteristic of the  
 writing.

In the expression of capability each  
 author has three examples, giving *Juvenal*  
 much the more frequent usage.  
*Juvenal's* use of the participle *venturus*  
 under the classification of *Phing* is

noticeable. In thirteen cases of the expression of disting periturnus is used six times. In Juvenal's instances of disting the disting periturnus comes from the meaning of the verb e.g. periturnus, casus, cariturnus, periturnus.

In Phing on the other hand the significance comes from the context, e.g. maneuers, Uicturus, aditurni, speciosus.

In the expression of Periturnus, as in all the classifications but one, Juvenal shows many more examples, than in his few pages to go in the more voluminous writings of Phing.

In general then it is easily seen that Juvenal uses the future participle with verbal adjectival force much oftener than Phing. The reason for this is not apparent, as neither was it with any method, not only for convenience.

In its use as a pure adjective the proportion is nearly the same. One writer would naturally have as much to say concerning the future as the other. No departmental influence would enter here.

In individual words the influence is somewhat felt. Juvenal's direct repetition of periturnus and Phing's frequent use of aditurnus and Uicturus are due to the fact that one wrote satire, while the other, a public man, wrote letters.

By Mrs Thompson.



Master's Thesis

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Approved

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## The Future Participle in Latin.

The first use of the future participle was in the periphrastic conjugation, in combination with the verb sum. Only futurus and venturus were used as adjectives.

The periphrastic use can be instanced in innumerable places in Caesar and Cicero. See Cic. Opp. VII. 3.7: quas tu incredibile est quam brevi tempore quanta deteriora offensus sis quam retinisti (You will scarcely believe in how short a time since you left them, public affairs have changed so much for the worse.)

See also Caesar. De Bello Gallico, I. 3.5: propter ea quod ipse mae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset. (Especially because he was on the point of obtaining control of his own state.)

With Livy the use of the future participle begins to expand. He uses it as an adjective clause the use that became common in the post-Augustan Latin.

The logic of the evolution does not seem obscure. In English, at least, the periphrastic tense "I am about to do" <sup>may</sup> ~~express~~ a variety of motives. "I am about to do" because I am compelled — because I wish — because I am able.

Then in process of time the copula was understood then its absence was <sup>at length</sup> ~~unfelt~~ and the future participle entered upon its sphere as a verbal adjective.

The future participles in Pliny's writings expressing intention are the following:

Ep. I. 5. 10:

Exspecto Maevium (nondum ab exilio venerat) ideo nihil alteram in partem respondere tibi possum, factum quidquid ille decreverit.  
(I await Maevius (he had not yet returned from his exile) and so am not able to tell you in either respect, determined to do whatever that one shall decree.)

Ep. II. 15:

Nam cum vovum praepararet acturus in consuetum principi gratias, liber quem forte acceperat grandiorum et cum et tanti ipso pondere clapsus est.  
(And now when he had prepared a speech, intending to thank the chief consul, the book which he, an old man and standing, held, fell to the floor of its own weight)

Ep. II. 11. 14:

Ades illa ipsa quae dura et adversa dicturo videbantur secunda dicenti fuerunt  
(For what seemed hard and adverse to me when I was going to speak, proved most advantageous while I was speaking)

Ep. IV. 1. 11:

Hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, ingressurus avidissime, ut primum ratio aetatis receptum cense permiserit.



(This is the life to which I aspire by prayer and meditation, and which I intend to enter upon most zealously when first my age will permit me to grow gray in seclusion.)

Ep. III. 21. 6:

Dedit enim mihi quantum maximum potuit, datum amplius, si potuisset.  
(He gave me as much as he could, ready to give more, had he been able.)

Ep. IV. 1. 2:

Atque adeo iam sarcinulas aliquas festinationi, quantum itineris ratio permiserit.  
(And so now we strap up our luggage, determined to hasten as much as the method of the journey will permit.)

Ep. V. 9. 5:

Hoc facto Nepotis commotus praetor qui centumviralibus praesidebat, deliberaturus in equester exemplum inopinatum nobis otium dedit.  
(The praetor who presided over the centumviral court, was alarmed at this deed of Nepos, and gave us an unexpected vacation, intending to deliberate whether he should follow the example.)

Ep. VI. 1:

initurus magistratum iura cognovit, senatus consulta legit.

(Intending to become a magistrate, he knew the oaths and read the laws of the senate.)

Ep. I. 12. 1:

Reiturus orationem quam publicare cogito  
advocare aliquos ut reverterer, paucos, ut verum audirem.  
(About to recite a little speech which I may  
publish, I invited some few friends, in whose judgement I  
trust, that I might hear the truth concerning it)

Ep. VI. 2. 3:

Sane illa perquam iucunda una dicentibus  
quod libera tempora petebat, quod auditorios corrobabat.  
(And it was advantageous to speak in the  
same case, since he procured ample time and an audience)  
where auditorios is used substantively.

Ep. VI. 5. 7:

Santa loquacitas amicorum ut homines ingratum  
id ipsum invicem scirent tamquam convenisset  
(So great was the loquacity of their friends, that  
they met as if they had made up their minds to quarrel.)

Ep. VI. 8. 3.

Quin etiam cum insolentiam cuiusdam tribunat-  
um plebis intui vereretur, idque indicasset mihi, respondi  
ὅτι ἐγὼ ζῶντος.  
(Indeed when he feared the insolence of a  
certain man, about to be a tribune of the people, and  
told me so, I responded, "not while I am alive")

Ep. VI. 15. 4:

Iam sollicite recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani verum etiam ut sanos exhibeant. (It must be carefully provided by those that recite not only that they themselves are sensible but also that they invite sensible listeners.)

x Ep. VI. 20. 20:

Haece nequaquam historici digna non scripturae leges et tibi, scilicet quae requisisti, impertabis, si digna ne epistula quidem videbuntur.

(These things are by no means worthy of the history you intend to write and when you read them, if they do not seem worthy of a letter even, impute their existence to your request)

Ep. VI. 31. 4:

Nupta haec tribunus nihilum honores petitura et suam et mariti dignitatem centurionis amore maculaverat.

(This bride, by her love for a centurion, has destroyed her worthiness and the dignity of her husband, who is a tribune and intends to seek military advancement)

Ep. VI. 32. 2:

et tamquam parens alter puellae nostrae confero quinquaginta milia nummum, plus collaturus, nisi a verecundia tua sola mediocritate munusculi impetrari posse confiderem ne recusares.

(and, as if another parent, I give to her fifty thousand sesterces, and would give more, did I not

realize that, on account of your pride you would refuse the gift if it were not small.

Ep. VII. 19. 5:

quante minaciter Metio Caro, an rogasset  
respondit: rogavi, an commentarios scripturos dedisset. dedi:  
(and when Metius Carus demanded threatening-  
ly whether she asked him, she replied "I did", whether  
she furnished materials to him intending to write, she  
again answered "I did".)

Ep. VII. 25. 1:

At nos us tantum dicturi aliquid aut lect-  
uri timeamus qui studia sua proferunt.  
(But how much we who intend to speak  
or read anything, fear those who have advanced in  
their studies.)

Ep. VII. 25. 3:

ut ~~indiligentem~~ agricolam intuebar de his  
locutionibus in quibus illum versari putabam.  
(How I consider a diligent farmer when I  
intend <sup>to speak</sup> of things in which I think he is well versed.)

Ep. VII. 33. 4:

Senecio, cum explorasset consules post-  
ulationibus vocaturus conuenit me.  
(Senecio, when he learned that the  
consules intended to hear cases, came to me)

Ep. VII. 6.12:

Ita, ne sextertium centies quingentas Pallas ex  
aerario foret; verum et ipsius obsequio eductus opus fuit, in  
hoc praecipue non obsecutus, si in nulla re putasset fas esse  
non obsequi.

So, that Pallas did not carry off from the  
public treasury fifteen millions, was due to his own  
modesty and the obsequiousness of the senate, in this  
especially not intending to obey, if it thought it  
right in any matter not to obey. } =

Ep. VIII. 14.5:

inde honores petituri adstant curiae foribus  
et consilii publici spectatores ante quam consortes erant  
(And then as candidates they stood in the  
doors of the senate and were spectators of the public workings  
before they were partakers)

Ep. VIII. 14.14:

ne interim contra absolventis mox dissensuri  
congregarentur.  
(nor should those intending to oppose his  
being freed, assemble together.)

Ep. VIII. 20.1:

seu quod deferimus tamquam saepe visuri quod  
datur videri, quoties velis cernere  
(So we put off things, intending to see  
what can be seen at anytime, when we wish.)



Ep. VIII 21.3:

Sum enim deprecatus ne quis ut irreverentem  
operis argueret, quod recitatus quamquam et amicis et faveis  
id est ita amicus, pro et negotiis non abstinissem.

(I asked that no one should consider me  
unmindful of the occasion, because when I intended to recite  
to a few friends I did not abstain from business and the  
forum.)

Ep. IX 33.1:

Is tamen auctor cui bene vel historiam scripturus  
credidisses.

(He is an author, however, in whom you would  
do well to confide, if you intend to write history.)

Ep. IX 34.1:

Cogito ergo recitatus familiaribus amicis, ex-  
periri libertum.

(I therefore, intending to recite to my friends,  
decided to give my freedman a trial)

~~Ep. Iraj VIII 5:~~

~~Non est autem simplicitatis meae dissimulare  
apud similitatem tuam obiter te plurimum conlaturus  
utilitatis ut familiaris meae~~

Ep. Iraj 58.1:

Cum citare iudices, domine, conventum inchoatus  
Flavius Archippus vacationem petere coepit ut philosophus.  
(When I summoned the judges, when I was

intending to hold the convention, Flavius Archippus wished to be excused on the ground that he was a philosopher.)

Ep. Iaj. 91. 1:

Cum Prusae ad Olympum, domine, publicis negotiis intra hospitium eodem die exiturus vacavisse.

(When at the inn of Prusa near Olympus, sir, I was dispatching some public business, intending to depart that same day &c)

Pan. 2. 20:

Invoco quam communem, quam ex aequo quod felices vos, felicem illum praedicamus alternisque votis haec sperat, haec audiat, quasi non distici nisi fecerit comprehensum.

2. (How commonly, because we are happy we call that one equally so, and with alternate vows pray that "he may hear this, do that," as if we would not speak, did he not do it.)

Pan. 3. 34:

Magna et inusitata principis gloria, cum gratias actus non tam veror ne me in his laudibus parum quam ne nimium putet.

(Such is the extraordinary glory of our prince, to whom I intend to give thanks that I do not so much fear that he will think me sparing in praise as that he will think I flatter.)

Pan. 4. 9:

Id mihi eo magis sollemne et necessarium est

quod pater noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet et com-  
primit, interessurus etiam publicis, si permitteret sibi utare  
quod senatus iubet.

(Now so much the more is it solemnly necessary  
that our father should restrain our private thank offerings, and  
should even be ready to interfere in our public ones, if he  
permits himself to forbid what the senate orders.)

Pan. 5. 9.

Nam ipse intellegere nolbas. recusabas enim im-  
perare, recusabas, quod bene erat imperaturis.

(For you yourself were unwilling to understand  
it: you refused to rule; you refused because it was the  
part of one intending to rule well.)

Pan. 7. 19:

An senatum populumque Romanum,  
exercitus, provincias, socios transmissurus tui, successorem  
e cum tuis accipias?

(Intending to turn over the senate, the  
Roman people, the army, the provinces and dependents to  
another, would you receive as your successor your own son?)

Pan. 20. 30:

Adversus imperator cum imperis calculum ponere  
sic erat, sic erat, tamquam rationem rediturus; erat quid  
absumpserit.

(The emperor is accustomed to calculate when in  
power; thus it is expended, thus returns, as if he intended to  
render an account; he shows what he has spent.)

Pan. 23. 14:

Ut quidem isdem vestigiis instituti quibus pater tuus ingens illud horum prolatum arcum, quae circumstantium gaudia.

(How great was the joy of your friends when you determined to follow in the footsteps of your father, about to bring to light the secret of the gods!)

Pan. 26. 7:

Nullum est enim magno principe immortalitatemque meritum impendii genus dignius quam quod erogatur in posteros.

(There is no kind of expenditure more worthy a great prince and one purposing to merit immortality, than that which is paid out for future generations.)

Pan. 38. 2:

Hactenus ille: parcus fortasse quam decuit optimum principem, sed non parcus quam optimum patrem qui optimum adoptaturus

(He did this lately: perhaps more sparingly than becomes a good prince, but not more sparingly than becomes a good father who intends to adopt a good successor.)

Pan. 65. 38:

Haec ut abituus consulatu iurasti te nihil contra leges facisse.

(And so, intending to retire from the consulship, you would do nothing contrary to the laws.)

Pan. 77.1:

Facturus consules doceat, accepturisque amplissimum honorem persuadeat scire se quid sit quod dabit.

(Intending to appoint consuls he instructed them and persuaded those who were to accept that they should know what they were to give.)

A special phase of the future participle of intention, deserving of a special category, is the ~~past~~ expression of purpose after verbs of motion. This is instanced in the following passage from Pliny:

Ep. II. 4.2:

Cum publicum opus mea pecunia inchoaturus in Tuscos excurrissem accepto ut praefectus aerari communitus legati provinciae Bacticae questuri de praesulatu Caecili Classici advocatum me a senatu petierunt.

(When I made a journey into Tuscany to undertake a public benefit at my own expense as praefect of the treasury, legates from the province of Bactica came to complain of the praesul Caecilius Classicus, and to seek me from the senate as consul in his place.)

Ep. V. 9.1:

Hes cenderam in basilicam Iuliam, auditorus quibus propina conferendatione respondere debebam.

(I had gone down to the Julian court to attend a case in which at the next sitting I was to take the other side)



Ep. VI. 16. 9:

Advenit quadrimemes ascendit ipse, non Pectinae  
modo sed multis (erat enim frequens amenitas orae) latus  
auxilium.

(He launched the quadrimemes and went on board  
himself to bring aid, not only to Pectina but also to many  
other places, for there are many resorts along that shore.)

X Ep. VI. 20. 4:

Impulit cubiculum meum mater: surgebam  
vivere, si quiescat, exstiteris.

(My mother hastened to my couch; I in turn  
had arisen to awake her if she slept.)

X Ep. VI. 31. 9:

Indulserat tamen petentibus dilationem cuius  
tempore exacto considerat auditorium.

(However he granted a postponement to the  
parties involved and when the time had expired  
took his seat to hear the case.)

X Ep. VI. 4. 4:

Uin cum meridi (erat enim aestus)  
domitius ne recpissens nec obrepit somnus coepi  
reputare maximos oratores.

(Then at noon - for it was summer -  
when I betook myself to sleep, sleep would not come,  
I commenced to consider the great orators.)

Ep. Traj. 39.6:

coque petere a te non solum ob theatrum.  
verum etiam ob haec balnea mittas architectum dis-  
persum utrum sit utilis post sumptum qui factus  
est quoguo modo summare opera  
(I ask from you, not only on account of  
the theatre but also of the baths, that you send an  
architect to see if it be better to finish the work after  
what has been done, in the same manner.)

Ep. Traj. 63.1:

scripsit me, domine, Lycornas libertus tuus  
ut si qua legatio a Bosphoro venisset urbem petitura usque  
in adventum suum retineretur.  
(Lycornas, your freedman, sir, wrote me  
that if any legation came from the Bosphorus to seek the  
city, that it should be detained until his arrival.)

X

Ep. Traj. 81.4:

Ubi cum coudissem cogniturus idem  
Eupolymus tamquam adhuc parum instructus dilationem  
petere coepit.

(When I sat to try the case, Eupolymus,  
as if not sufficiently instructed, commenced to seek a  
delay.)

Pan. 52. 35:

In delubra non nisi adoraturus intras.  
(You enter the shrine only to worship.)

Pom. 54. 31:

convinimus, hanc simplicitati tuae veritatis  
questionem relaturi.  
(we met to thank you for your simplicity and truth.)

These are the future participles used as adjectives.  
In some cases the adjectives have in turn become substantives.

Ep I. 5. 16:

vir est gravis, prudens, multis experimentis  
eruditus, et qui future posset et praeteritis providere.  
(He is a man, grave, prudent, learned  
in many things, and who provide for the future from  
the past.)

Ep. II. 18. 2:

deinde, ut future principes non quasi a  
magistro, sed tamen sub exemplis praemonentibus qua  
potissimum via possent ad eandem gloriam rite.  
(And too, that future princes, not as if by  
a master, but instead by example might be admonished  
by what way they might soonest reach the same glory.)

Ep. II. 20. 9:

sed minus cito de future  
(But enough concerning the future)

Ep. II. 5. 2:

an placet in futurum ad eam legem  
adiri ut, sicut accusatoribus inquirendi testibusque  
de nuntiandi potestas et hoc legi esset ita reis quoque  
fiat.

(or that it be pleasing to add to this  
law in the future <sup>just as</sup> that there ~~may be~~ an opportunity  
to the accused for inquiring and to the witnesses for  
replying, so there may be for the accused, also.)

Ep. IV. 27. 2:

X  
dixit.

perterrita Africa se, futurorum praenuntiam

(she announced her self as a prophet of the  
future to the terrified Africans.)

Ep. V. 27. 3:

Ipsa certe implicitus morbo  futura praeteritis,  
adversa secundis iniquatus spem salutis multo sursum  
desperante projecit.

He himself certainly seized with illness,  
judging the future by the past, the adverse by the  
~~favorable~~, held forth to no one of his friends the hope  
of his recovery.

Ep. VIII. 2. 1:

Per hoc enim aptissime et in praeteritum  
singulis pro cuiusque merito gratia referri, et in futurum  
omnes cum ad emendandum tum etiam ad solvendum  
alliri videbantur.

Ep. VIII. 6. 14:

delectus et celeberrimus locus, in quo  
legenda praesentibus, legenda future proderentur.  
(A most celebrated spot was chosen where it  
could be read by present and future generations.)

Ep. VIII. 14. 1:

Cupio ut te potissimum audire, erraverim  
in senatu propius recte, non ut in praeteritis (sermo  
enim) verum ut in future, si quid simile incidit  
audiar.

(I am particularly anxious to learn from you  
whether I made a mistake in the senate lately, or not, not  
that I may rectify the past mistake — it is too late  
for that — but that I may learn for the future, if a  
similar case arises.)

Ep. IX. 3. 1:

Aliis aliud, ego beatissimumque existimo  
qui bonae memoriae praesumptive perfruitur certusque  
posteritas cum future gloria vivit.

(Some think one man happy, others another  
but I consider him happiest who enjoys the expectation  
of a <sup>long</sup> fame, and certain of a future glory in the eyes of  
posterity)



Ep. IX. 13.10:

adicit etiam notabilem me futuris principibus.  
(he added that I would make myself disliked by  
future princes.)

Ep. IX. 13.11:

quid praesentibus confidis, incertis futurorum  
of the future?) (why do you confide in the present, uncertain

Ep. Traj. 27.1:

In futurum quid araris velis rogo scribas.  
(In the future I ask you to write what  
you wish preserved.)

Pam. 20. 21:

adeo nihil aut certe parum intererat inter  
imperatorem praesentem et futurum  
(so that nothing, or at least very little  
should intervene between one prince and his successor).

Pam. 20. 32:

Præterea futuri principes velint nolint sciant:  
Iamti constat.  
(Besides future princes, whether they wish  
or not, should know) 'it is worth this much.'

Pam. 26. 30:

Adventante congiarii die observare principes egressum  
in publicum, visidere vias examina infantium futurus-

que populus solebat.

(When the donation-day arrived, the flocks of children, a future people were accustomed to watch the approach of the prince in public, and to infect the streets.)

Pan. 53. 35:

quod licet nobis et in praeteritum de malis imperturbis cotidie vindicare et  futuros  sub exemplo praemonere nullum locum, nullum esse tempus quo funestorum principum mores a posterorum operationibus conquirant.

(because it is permitted us to complain daily concerning the evil rulers of the past, and to admonish future princes there is no time, no place where the shades of wicked rulers are free from the operations of posterity.)

Pan. 59. 8:

nunc vero postulamus ut  futuros  principes Areas inertiae muniantur.  
(and now we urge you <sup>to</sup> teach future princes to renounce indolence.)

Pan. 73. 23:

Onerasti  futuros  principes sed et posteros nostros.  
(You have burdened future princes, and our posterity.)

Pam. 81.31:

(his artibus future duces imbuebantur.  
(Future leaders are imbued with these arts.)

Those participles that express destiny are found in the following passages:

Ep. I. 12. 8:

Adfuit tamen deus voto, minus ille compos, ut  
iam securus liberque mortuus, multa illa vitae sed minora  
retinacula abruptit.

(The god answered his prayer, and he  
about to die free from care and at peace broke those other  
lesser bonds of life.)

Ep. IV. 12. 2:

Cum in provinciam quaestor esset scribam  
que qui sortis obtigerat ante legitimum salarii tempus  
amississet, quod acceperat scribae, datums intellexit et  
statuit subsidere apud se non oportere.

(When he went into the province as quaestor  
the scribe whom he had obtained by lot died before his  
salary was due, and he realized that what he had received  
to give to the scribe he must not use for himself.)

Ep. VI. 16. 2:

Inanis enim pulcherrimarum cladum terrarum,  
ut populi, ut urbes, memorabile casu quasi semper victurus  
occidit, inanis ipse plurima opera et manura condidit.

(He died in the destruction of a beautiful land and in the death of peoples and cities and seems on this account destined to survive in remembrance, and, too, he wrote many books that will remain.)

Ep. VII. 2. 1.

et scripta nostra desideras, quae vix otiosis impetrare aliquid perituri temporis possunt?  
(And you ask to see my writings, which with difficulty are able to obtain from idlers time that is destined to be wasted.)

Ep. VII. 8. 2.

Perge ut colisti vivumque optimum  
quam familiarissime diligis, magnam voluptatem et amicitia  
visu percepturus, nec ad breve tempus.  
(Hasten to become the familiar friend of this man, and you will surely receive great pleasure from his friendship, and that shortly.)

Ep. VII. 18. 2.

Nam pro quingentis milibus nummum, quae in alimenta ingenuorum ingenuarumque promissam, agnum ex meo longe plus actori publico mancipari: eundem vestigali impoſito recipi, triena milia annua daturus.  
(For I had promised a sum of 50000 sesterces for the support of children of good families: I sold a field to the public praetor, and received it back, compelled to pay an annual rent of 30000.)

Ep. VII. 19. 4:

Dolo enim feminam maximam vi  
oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris.

(I grieve that this great woman has been  
snatched from her associates, destined perhaps never  
to see her equal.)

Ep. VII. 19. 8:

Ac mihi domus ipsa nutare convulsaeque  
sedibus mihi nitens supra videtur licet adhuc posteros habet.

(And the very house seems shaken to its  
foundations, and destined to fall, although she leaves  
descendants.)

Ep. VII. 26. 2:

Non amoribus servit, non adpetit honores,  
opes negligit et quantumcumque et relicturus satis habet.

(He is not the slave of love, he does not  
seek honors, he neglects wealth, and destined to leave  
what little he has, considers it enough.)

Ep. VII. 27. 14:

Nihil notabile secutum, nisi forte quod non  
huius rei, patris, et Domitiani sub quo haec accidit,  
distans videtur.

(Nothing notable happened, unless this,  
perchance that I was not accused, destined to be, had  
Domitian, in whose reign these things occurred, lived  
longer.)

Ep. VIII. 3. 3:

Serius tamen tamquam placitum, et  
forte placebit, effecta.



(Meanwhile expect something sure to please, and perhaps it will.)

Ep. IX. 19. 3:

si immortalitatem quam ~~merere~~ sectantur  
virtutisque nominis famam supremis etiam titulis prosequi  
nituntur.

(if they have sought the immortality they  
deserve, and strive to leave the fame of a name that  
will remain even on the last titles.)

Pan. 7. 25:

Imperatorem omnibus eligi debet ex omnibus.  
(The one destined to rule over all, should be  
chosen from all.)

Pan. 26. 17:

Haec primum parvulorum civium, vox  
aures tuas inruit, quibus tu daturus alimenta, hoc  
maximum praestitisti ne rogaent.

(The first words of these small citizens entered  
your ears, whom you destined to support them, furnish  
with this especially, lest they ask for it.)

Pan. 29. 31:

Suppe non ut ex hostibus raptae perituraeque  
in horreis messes nequiquam quiritantibus cois  
audentur.

(Perhaps not as the stolen crops, doomed  
to perish in the granaries were carried out to the

allies complaining in vain.)

Pan. 30. 4:

tantis segetibus induebatur ut cum ferac-  
issimis terris, ~~quasi~~ numquam cessura, certaret.  
(It is covered with such heavy crops that  
it vies with the most fertile lands, as if it could  
never fail.)

Pan. 48. 6:

~~Stagne non alii ut attoniti nec ut~~  
~~periculum capitis~~ aditioni tarditati, sed securi ut

X hilares, ~~et~~ commodum et, convenimus.  
(And so destined to incur deadly peril  
by slowness, but secure and joyful, met when it is  
convenient.)

Pan. 54. 24:

nunc inquit arcus oppressoresque templorum  
fastigium titulos, nunc menses etiam nec hos angulos  
nomini Caesarum dicabamus.

(now we call by the name of Caesar  
great arches and monuments destined to overshadow the roofs  
of the temples, and months, more than one.)

The participles expressing capability are as follows:

Ep. I 21. 4:

Sane quod in flore primo tantae indolis invenis  
extinctus est, humus consecutus si virtutis eius matu-

issent.

(And now he has died in the first flower of his life, capable of the greatest undertakings that he lived.)

Ep. VIII. 10. 2:

hic debet agere diis gratias quod ita tibi in praesentia pronipotes negaverunt ut servarent nepotem, illos reddaturi, quorum nobis spes certiorum. — — —

(You ought to thank the gods that they denied you great-grandchildren now, to preserve your granddaughter, the gods who are able to give you descendants of whom there is a more certain hope.) — — —

Ep. Traj. 87. 3:

Liberus ex causis necessitudinis pater inter meos numero, filium in primis Nymphidium Lupum invenim, industrium et egregio patre dignissimum, suffecturum indulgentiae tuae.

(Whence I consider his relations my own, especially Nymphidius Lupus his son, a good young man industrious and most worthy his excellent father, and capable of equalling your generosity.)

Pan. 73. 21:

Ipse ipsum has sedes nos quasi responsuras interrogemus videmus inquam principis lacrimas.

(We ask of this dwelling, as if it could reply, whether it ever saw the tears of a prince.)

These participles express tendency:

Ep. I. 18.2: Refert tamen ventura soleas an contraria  
sonnare. (It is in point to know whether your dreams  
usually turn out true, or other wise.)

Ep. II. 3.6: Nihil ex hoc viro filius tuus audiet nisi  
profuturum, nihil discet quod nescire rectius fuerit.  
(Your son will hear nothing from this man  
that does not tend to improvement, he will learn  
nothing of which he would better be ignorant)

Ep. IX. 3.1: ego beatissimum existens qui bonae  
mansuraeque famae praesumptione perfugitor!  
(I think him most happy, who  
enjoys the anticipation of fame likely to survive him.)

Ep. Traj. 41.1: Intuenti mihi fortunae tuae et animi  
magnitudinem convenientissimum videtur demonstrari  
opera non minus aeternitate tua quam gloria digna  
quantumque pulchritudinis tantum utilitatis habitura.  
(To me observing your good fortune and  
magnanimity nothing seems more meet than for me to indicate  
some deeds now the less likely to preserve your glory by their  
bravely than by their utility.)

translated  
the same  
as stated

From the foregoing list the following statistics have been compiled. There are in Pliny's writings one hundred and one (101) future participles used with verbal-adjectival force.

Of these forty-two (42) express intention twelve (12) purpose; twenty (20) adjectives; nineteen (19) destiny; four (4) capability; and four (4) tendency. It will be found that these uses follow certain natural laws. The adjective force is seldom cognate with the meaning of the verb, but is given to it by the context. Participles expressing intention are used of sentient beings acting of their own free will, and hence embrace the largest number of verbs, and give the most frequent examples.

Logically and psychologically there is no distinction between participles expressing intention and those expressing purpose after verbs of motion, however syntactically the former are attributive while the latter are predigative, and historically the future participle after verbs of motion is prior to its use as verbal adjective. The purpose use is found in Cicero, but Livy who wrote some fifty years later is the first to use it in the manner under discussion in this paper.

Of the two pure adjectives venturus and futurus Pliny uses futurus only.

Participles of destiny are through their inherent nature used in the following circumstances:  
(1.) of non-sentient beings, which being devoid of will power, are necessarily under the domain of destiny;



or (2.) of sentient beings under the power of another's will, or engaged in acts beyond their control.

In the expression of capability and tendency the natural laws are again felt. What is capability in an animate object is tendency in one that is inanimate.

The department influence is <sup>not</sup> strongly felt between the Epistles and Panegyrics, principally, doubtless because the bulk of the Epistles is so much the greater one.

The department influence over other writers appears chiefly in individual words, but in general it accounts for so many participles of intention in the first person and for a noticeable strengthening of capability and tendency into destiny for the sake of emphasis. See:

Ep VII. 8.2: Perge ut coepisti virumque optimum quam familiarissimè diligas, magnam voluptatem ex amicitia eius percipias, ne ad breve tempus. and

Ep VIII. 3.3: Interim tamen tamquam placituram et fortasse placebit, expecta.

In individual words the frequent appearance of such participles as recitaturus, dicturus, scripturus &c. are due to Pliny as a literary man, and imperaturus & petiturus to Pliny as an official.

Future Participle in Ojibwa

Agnes Thompson

Leticia

# The Use of the Future Participle in General

In the older writers, Cicero, (106 B.C. - 43 B.C.) Caesar, (100 B.C. - 44 B.C.) and Sallustius (86 B.C. - 34 B.C.) the future participle was used principally in the periphrastic conjugation in combination with the verb sum. It expressed relations of time in connection with the action of the finite verb of the clause. Examples of this use are: Cicero, *Opp.* VII. 3. 7 (Lyrell): quas tu incredibile est quam brevi tempore quanta detinueris offensus es, quam reliquisti. (You will surely believe in how short a time since you left them, public affairs have changed so much for the worse.) Caesar: *Bella Gallica* I. 3. 5: Propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset (Especially because he <sup>was on the point of</sup> obtaining control of his own state) uturus and venturus alone were used as adjectives.

In later writers the future participle had a more extended ~~use~~ significance. It was then employed to express an entire conditional proposition, for the sake of conciseness. See Pliny, *Opp.* III. 21. Dedit enim mihi quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset (He gave me as much as he could, and would have given more, had he been able). Here daturus amplius is equivalent to et dedisset amplius.

In indirect questions the future participle with the subjunctive of esse represents the future indicative. See Hor. *C.* I. 9. 13: Quid sit futurus.

cras ipse quarere. (What may be in the future, for-  
bear to inquire.)

As in the older writers, so in those of later times the future participle was used as an adjective pure and simple, instances of which will be quoted from Juvenal

Tacitus was the first to use it as a substantive. See his Agricola 19: officiis et administrationibus potius non peccaturos praepone. (To place in office and power those who would do no wrong).

1. Divius Pothinus (59 B.C. - 17 A.D.) first used the future participle in the way it came to be used almost altogether. This was as a verbal adjective expressing, (1) destiny, (2) intention, (3) tendency or (4) capability in their various shades and degrees of meaning. It is very difficult, & in some instances, to distinguish between destiny, tendency and intention. Tendency and capability merge into one another; intention fades into inclination, and destiny is strengthened to compulsion.

There are in the works of Juvenal forty-one future participles. All but four, pure adjectives, are used as verbal adjectives. They are scattered throughout the text with no regularity, two satires, the second and thirteenth containing none at all. For the space of several hundred lines a future participle does not appear, and again, in another twenty lines there are three. No consciousness seems to be displayed in their use. Juvenal has simply written a future participle where it occurred to his mind as the most feasible or artistic construction.

2.

Of these forty-one future participles, twenty are used to express destiny. As follows:

Satire I. 18:

peritura parcere chartae (paper destined to be wasted)

Satire II. 72:

orjektiv

~~viscra magnum domum dominque future~~ (about to become the centre-point and masters of great houses)

This participle might be taken to express intention but I think destiny is preferable.

Satire IV. 10:

subitura

Satire IV. 98:

Intention

cum quo de <sup>pluvius</sup> ~~pluvius~~ aut aestibus aut nimbis vere loquuturi fatum pendebat avis. (When he weighs the fate of a friend bound to speak truly concerning the rain, the clouds or the heat.)

Satire VI. 39:

tolere dulcem cogitat heredem scitumque ture magno multumque vis et castore marcello. (He thinks to rear a beloved heir, destined (if he does) to lose the turtle doves, the bearded mullets and the lean legacy-hunter.)

Satire VI. 44:

quem toties tegit peritura cista latini (Whom so often the chest of Latinus, doomed to perish, concealed.)



Satire VI. 313:

Satire VI. 435:

visurus

periturae ignoscat Elissae (she pardons  
Elissa, about to pine away.)

Satire VI. 567:

victurus

Satire VI. 605:

laturus

Satire IX. 58:

nam quis plura linet victuro dolia  
musto? (For who awaits more jars  
with wine destined to overcome)

Satire IX. 49:

viros et magna exempla daturus verecum  
in patria. (men destined to give great  
examples in the land of the block-  
heads)

Satire IX. 81:

perituros audio multos (I hear  
that many are destined to perish)

Satire IX. 144:

titulique cupido haesuri sapis ciner-  
um custodibus (a desire for a title  
about to cling to the rocks, guard-  
ians of the ashes)

Satire XI. 8:

sed nec prohibente tribuno scripturus  
legi et regis verba laxistae (but,  
if the tribune does not prohibit,  
about to write the rules and  
regulations of the training school)

~~Satire XI. 8:~~

Satire XI. 13:

it cito casurus iam perlucida ruina  
(quickly about to fall, the ruin al-  
ready admitting the light.)

Satire XI. 17.

ergo haud difficile est perituram  
prolesse summam (Therefore it is  
by no means difficult to bring the  
sum about to be lost)

Satire XI. 95:

~~Citum~~  
~~Cafabulit~~

tutudo natant clarum Trojagenis  
factura it nobile fulcrum (the tor-  
tose shell floats on the ocean's  
floor, sometime to become the  
a bedpost for the Trojagenes)

Satire XI. 107:

hasta pendentisque dei perituro  
ostenderet hostis (and showed the  
effigy of the descending god to the  
enemy, doomed to perish)

Satire XIV. 314.

passurus gestis aequanda pericula  
rebus (about to suffer peril equal  
to the property acquired)

The future participles used to express intention are as follows:

Sature I. 44:

ant Luqudunensem rheto disturus ad arany (or the orator about to speak at the Luqudunensian festival)

Sature I. 70:

quae molle Calenum porrectura viro misce pitiente rybeta (who about to hand the mild Calenian wine to her husband mingles poison with it)

Sature IV. 50.

IV 88 locuturi

Sature IV. 148.

non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere sicem (they would not hesitate to say that the fish is a fugitive)

de Chattis aliquid torisane Sycambri dicturus (intending to speak concerning the Chatti and the fierce Sycambri)

Sature V. 32.

II 313 visurus

Sature III. 116.

cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico (never thinking to send the wine cup to a friend who is ill)

purpose  
dicturus dubia pro libertate, bubules in dee (about to say dubious things for liberty, the Ploughman being judge)

Satire III. 133:

inupturus pueros, argentum, murrina  
villas (intending to buy, slaves, silver  
vases villas)

Satire VIII. 130:

XI & scripturus

Satire XIV. 49:

<sup>perbene</sup>  
ille parat nummos raptura Calaneo  
(Calaneo is prepared to go, intending  
to grasp the money)

sed peccatum obstat tibi filius iniquus  
(but your infant son should stand  
in your way, when you meditate  
~~wrong~~ wrong.)

Satire XVI. 29:

et ce repusatos non sollicitum  
amici (let us not beg from friends  
sure to reuse themselves)

These <sup>are the</sup> future participles used by Juvenalis to  
express tendency:

Satire VI. 201:

~~Si tibi legitimis partem iunctam  
que tibi non est amatus (if  
you are not likely to care for the  
one betrothed to you by legal  
contract-)~~

Satire X. 4:

~~nocturna toga nocturna petentia  
militia (civil and military service  
is sought, ~~bound~~ to injure)  
likely~~

~~Tendency  
Amatus  
Dedit  
Capitulum~~

§  
Satire XII. 56:

quando praesidia afferimus navem  
factura minorem (when we bring  
aid that will make the ship lighter)

Satire XIV. 2:

haesuram nitidis maculam figentia  
rebus (making a stain that will  
cling to bright things)

Futurus is used three times in Juvenalis as a  
pure adjective and venturus once.

Satire III 92 futuri  
Satire VI. 556:

et genus humanum damnat  
caligo futuri (and uncertainty in  
regard to the future injures the  
human race)

In this case the adjective is  
used substantively

Satire VIII. 75:

voluerim sic ut nihil ipse futurae  
laudis agas (I am unwilling that  
you yourself should do nothing  
worthy of future praise)

Satire X. 353:  
periphrastic

~~quis pueri qualisque futura sit uxor~~  
(Of what sort the future wife  
may be)



Satire XIV. 59:  
ablativus abs.

hospite venturo cessabit nemo tuorum  
(For a coming guest no one of your slaves will stop work.)

There are substantives that show by their form that they were originally future participles. However they have lost entirely the verbal element and are nouns simply. Instances of these words in general are:

Satire II. 486:

praepectura domus sicula non mitior  
dula (a praefecture of the home not milder than the Sicilian household)  
Praefectura is derived from praeficio.

Satire IX. 7:

triplicem usuram praestare paratus  
(prepared to pay threefold interest)  
usura from utor.

Satire I. 31:

sed facilis civis rigidi censura cachinni  
(but the censure of a scornful laugh is easy for anyone.) censura from censeo

Satire I. 35:

notanda est mensura sui spectandaeque  
rebus in summis minimisque (one's own capacity must be known and understood in small things and great)  
mensura is derived from metior

Satire XIV 8:

mediscriis jacturae te mergat onus (the burden of a minor loss overwhelms you.)  
jactura from jacto.

Satire XIII. 166:

quod haec illis natura est omnibus una (that this one nature is in all things.) natura from nascor.

But two participles express capability, as follows:

Satire I. 34.

cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa quod superest (about to snatch up what remains of the squandered property of the nobles).  
This participle may express intention, but I think Juvenalis means here to draw attention to the fact that the one of whom he was speaking was capable of such a base action.

Capability  
- intention

Satire VI. 428:

rabidam facturus urem. Capable of producing

Satire X 144 horrenda rorantibus hunger.

Satire XI 95. factura is

There are then ~~twenty~~ future participles in the satires. Juvenalis expressing destiny, ten expressing intention, four tendency, four used adjectivally and but two expressing capability.

It is clearly to be seen that the expression of destiny was Juvenalis' favorite use of the future participle.

*Distress predominance*

Private and movement

Psychology of memory

Futures Pricing, Volume

Compassion: Suffering

Personal or Impersonal?

My Dear friend

History of Separation:

Wash. Jones

Business first

fruit and underwood

Transformation

~~Robert~~ Robert Thompson

Johns

Christian J. Lohr does not defend

upon proper account of her words

in English but quantity of  
~~small~~

that measure =  $\sqrt{J}$ , inside.

Key. has track - - , duty - -

*Handwritten:* - -

Physical basis = immersion of feet.

Interactin- dy mode

1

Measure = stop

Please let me have a list of all  
the references with merely the particulars,  
in a few days.

86A.

John

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